

effects claimed: (Bottle label and carton) "For use in acute chronic Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Pulmonary Diseases;" (circular accompanying the article) "Controls the cough in acute and chronic bronchitis, pneumonia and other pulmonary diseases. * * * The sequel of pneumonia might have been avoided. The recurrent colds which weaken the system and predispose to tuberculosis should be constantly guarded against. * * * Coughs of every character are relieved and their tendency to become chronic is lessened. Bronchitis yields to the soothing properties of Histosan and the troublesome cough is allayed without the use of opiates. Phthisis in its incipency is favorably influenced and, with proper dietic regulations and climatic conditions, may be effectively checked. Even in the latter stages of chronic tuberculosis Histosan offers the sufferer a considerable measure of relief in that it promotes expectoration and controls the distressing bronchial cough. * * *

Comments by Medical Profession * * * H. F., ten years of age, came under observation on October 3rd. Tuberculosis of the thigh bone of the left leg. The diseased portion of the bone was removed by means of a scoop and the wound packed. Beginning on October 6th the patient was given Histosan three times a day. The wound healed rapidly and by November 10th the patient was able to be about. Was discharged cured on November 27th. * * *

A. W., four years old, had an attack of pneumonia affecting the right lung. About one month later pus developed in the thoracic cavity. On operation one pint of pus was withdrawn and proper drainage established. Histosan treatment was begun after the operation. Fourteen days later the discharge of pus was greatly diminished and soon ceased altogether. The boy was discharged completely cured. His general condition was excellent and he had made a remarkable gain in weight. * * *

B. A., twelve years old. Suffered six months from intestinal catarrh, causing frequent watery stools often mixed with blood. Had resisted every form of treatment. Given Histosan from October 7th to 31st when stools became less frequent and more solid. At the end of three weeks recovery was complete. * * *

F. E., housewife, 56 years old. Had suffered from cough for the past six years. Her breathing was labored and her breath was very offensive. She was greatly emaciated. Microscopic examination revealed pus in the sputum as well as cells from the lining of the air passages. A diagnosis of putrid bronchitis was made and the patient put on Histosan. The cough soon showed signs of improvement as did the distressed breathing. Expectoration decreased and the general condition improved. There was a decided gain in weight and the complexion became clearer. Although the treatment was of necessity continued over a long period no disturbance of digestion was noticed. * * *

B. M., aged six. Had discharge of pus from right ear over four weeks. Examination on August 8th showed swelling and redness back of right ear with pain and fever present. A simple incision brought no relief and on August 11th after curetting the mastoid process Histosan was prescribed in teaspoonful doses three times a day. Pain and fever diminished. At the end of four weeks the discharge from both the ear and the fistulous tract had ceased completely."

On September 29, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17769. Adulteration and misbranding of fluid extract of ginger. U. S. v. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ Gallons of Fluid Extract Ginger. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24914. I. S. No. 025462. S. No. 3188.)

Samples of fluid extract of ginger from the herein-described interstate shipment having been found to contain less alcohol than labeled and not to conform to the United States Pharmacopoeia, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On July 17, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ gallons of fluid extract of ginger at Erie, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Savoy Drug & Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill., on or about September 5, 1929, and had been transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act. The article was labeled in part: "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. P. Alcohol 82%."

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that its content of alcohol was 73.84 per cent.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was adulterated in that it was sold under a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia and differed from the standard of quality and purity required by that authority, and its own standard was not stated upon the label.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the statements on the label, "Fluid Extract Ginger U. S. Pharmacopoeia" and "Alcohol 82%," were false and misleading. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the article was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article. Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the package failed to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of alcohol contained therein.

On August 12, 1930, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

17770. Misbranding of Metro-Oil. U. S. v. 11 Bottles of Metro-Oil. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 24936. I. S. No. 6051. S. No. 3296.)

Examination of samples of a drug product known as Metro-Oil from the herein-described interstate shipment having shown that the labels bore claims of curative and therapeutic properties that the article did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio.

On August 2, 1930, the said United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 11 bottles of Metro-Oil at Cincinnati Ohio, alleging that the article had been shipped by Metro-Oil from St. Louis, Mo., on or about May 21, 1930, and had been transported from the State of Missouri into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of mineral oil containing volatile oils, including rose oil, and a small proportion of pyridine.

The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Metro-Oil Indications: Acute and Chronic Nasal and Accessory Sinus Infection. Infections of Eustachian canals, Bronchial, Laryngeal, and Pharyngeal disturbances, as in Bronchial Asthma, Gastric disturbances caused by swallowing infested secretions. * * * Hay Fever where excessive secretions exist with frontal and occipital neuralgia;" (bottle) "Metro-Oil * * * both as a prophylactic and for relief of chronic and acute purulent discharge arising from infection of the mucous membranes;" (circular) "Metro-Oil finds a very practical use in the treatment of acute nasal and accessory sinus infections. * * * Bronchial, Laryngeal and Pharyngeal. In chronic infections of the lower air passages with bronchial, laryngeal and pharyngeal irritations, accompanied by spasmodic cough, the use of Metro-Oil affords marked relief. * * * Gastric. Very often severe infections of the nose and throat are followed by distressing gastric disturbances. Investigators have shown that this is probably the result of swallowing considerable infected secretion. The use of Metro-Oil in these cases shows a marked relief. * * * Neurological. Acute and chronic infections of the nasal cavities and accessory sinuses are often followed by a train of nervous symptoms of a psychoneurotic character, such as visionary hallucinations, voice disturbances, fixed ideas, hypersensitiveness and visionary color disturbances. These conditions show marked improvement following the use of Metro-Oil. Conclusion. In infections of the upper air passages the known pathogenic bacteria which give rise to complications following the common cold, or acute coryzas, such as middle ear, laryngeal, pharyngeal, bronchial, and bronchopneumonia, are inhibited in their spread and growth by the use of Metro-Oil, when used in the form of a spray, swab or by the drop method to the mucous membrane of the upper air passages. * * * In threatened otitis media, accompanied by pain and congestion of the tympanum, marked relief is obtained by spraying the canal and by application of tampons; 3 minims may be dropped in the ear every three or four hours. Where rupture has taken place and drainage is present, the use of the oil either in tampon or by drop method rapidly decreases purulent discharge."

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the above-quoted statements appearing in the labeling were false and fraudulent, since